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THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Prof. Irving Fisher, the eminent political economist of Yale University, who in one of his papers before the recent International Tuberculosis Congress in Washington declared that consumption costs the people of the United States more than a billion dollars a year, is preparing an exhaustive report for the National Conservation Commission, which will contain not only these figures, but similar data on the economic loss to the country from all other preventable diseases.

Prof. Fisher is a member of the National Conservation Commission and for many years has been carrying on studies along these lines. The commission received letters from physicians all over the country urging it to consider the bearing of public health on the economic efficiency of the nation in its efforts to ascertain the resources of the country.

The commission from the beginning has contemplated reports on the economic aspects of several phases of the conservation movement which affect the duration and effectiveness of human life, but Prof. Fisher has undertaken to prepare a comprehensive statement of the whole subject of the relations of public health to the general field of conservation, and especially as to the waste from preventable diseases and unnecessary deaths.

Dr. Fisher is professor of political economy at Yale University and chairman of the "Committee of One Hundred" of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which has for a long time been carrying on propaganda for the increase of national health through the elimination of preventable diseases. This Committee of One Hundred is composed of physicians and men engaged in active sociological work in every part of the country, and the results of their investigations and experience are all available to Dr. Fisher, so that his report ought to be the most thoroughgoing and complete summary of the situation ever made.

At the Tuberculosis Congress, Prof. Fisher declared that 138,000 persons die of consumption every year. The cost of medical attendance and the loss of earnings before death average at least \$2400, he said, while if to this is added the money that might have been earned with health, the total loss in each case is about \$8000. He pointed out, also, that the disease usually attacks young men and women just at the time when they are beginning to earn money and cuts off their earning power for about three years on an average before they die.

This subject of the economic value to the country of a general raising of the average health came up in the Governors' Conference at the White House in May. Dr. George M. Kober, in his speech on the "Conservation of Life and Health by Improved Water Supply" at the conference, presented figures which showed that the decrease in the "vital assets" of the country through typhoid fever in a single year is more than \$350,000,000. Typhoid is spread by polluted water, largely, so that the death-rate from this disease can be directly reduced by the purification of city drinking water. Dr. Kober quoted statistics to show that the increased value of the water to the city of Albany, where the typhoid fever rate was reduced from 104 in 100,000 to twenty-six by an efficient filtration plant, amounts to \$475,000 a year, of which \$350,000 may be considered a real increase to the vital assets of the city. Census Bureau figures show that the average annual death-rate from typhoid in cities with contaminated water supplies was reduced from 60.4 per 100,000 to 19.8 by the substitution of pure supplies.

Dr. Kober cited estimates showing that the average length of human life in the sixteenth century was between eighteen and twenty years, and at the close of the eighteenth century it was a little more than thirty, while today it is between thirty-eight and forty—indeed, the span of life since 1880 has been lengthened about six years.

BROWN'S PLEA FOR CATHEART.

A. M. Brown makes it plain in a circular which appears in this issue that Cathcart's cause is his cause. A vote for the County Attorney, as he tells us is a vote for him. Times have changed since Brown went to Governor Dole and, in a calculated spasm of virtue, or in an attempt to head off a competitor, denounced Cathcart as a corruptionist and made so good a showing that it satisfied the judicial mind of the Governor that he could not afford to make Cathcart his Attorney General. Seven years later the two men are as thick as well, we will say twins. A vote for one, sustains the other and leaves it open to that part of the public which looks back upon the Brown administration of the police with regret at its passing, to reward the head of that administration with a vote for his next friend.

Now that Mr. Brown has set the example, there is no reason why the rest of Mr. Cathcart's cabinet should not rush into print. Surely a vote for Cathcart is also a vote for Willie Crawford, a gentleman who, during lulls in the chafage game, signs receipts for the County Attorney and is useful in Chinatown negotiations. A vote for Cathcart, it should be shown, would also be valued by Adachi, Itoi and Makino, all of whom appear in certain aspects of qualified prosecution. A vote for Cathcart is one, furthermore, for that eminent reformer, Mr. Buffandeau and that Fetlock Holmes of sleuthdom, the distinguished Mr. Lake, both of whom are working for the County Attorney with far more energy than either has ever shown in the service of the people. It is a pity Birle is not here, or a vote for Cathcart would also be one for him. But McDuffie is among us, however, and should get out a circular at once to show how much he depends on Cathcart's success at the polls. Surely Colonel Sambo Knox needs to express himself in print as he does by word of mouth; and with him, no doubt, all the lower class saloonkeepers, the professional gamblers and pimps would be glad to testify to the need of electing as competent a nol-prosser and indictment-fixer, as the County Attorney has proved himself to be.

But to return to Brown's circular. It is a melancholy cry for help, addressed to people who best liked Brown's police methods; but we think that its circulation should not be confined to them. The voters who defeated Brown for cause should have the benefit of his new plea also, so they may make up their minds whether he has become so priceless an acquisition that they are justified in electing Cathcart to get him.

"WHAT DOES YANKEE MEAN?"

A lady was heard to ask, "What does the word 'Yankee' mean and what is its origin?"

The popular name for the citizens of New England, it is frequently applied by foreigners to all the inhabitants of the United States. During the Revolution it was applied to all the insurgents, and during the Civil War it was the term commonly applied by the Confederate soldiers to the Federals.

The word is of doubtful origin. Mr. Heckewelder, in his "Indian Nations," quoted in Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," says the word was the first of the Indians "to imitate the sound of the national name of the English, which they pronounced Yengees."

Dr. W. Gordon, in "History of American War" (1789), quoted by Skeat, says it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and meant "excellent," as a yankee good horse, yankee good rider, etc. He supposes it was adopted by the students as a byword, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the New England colonies, was taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally as a term of slight reproach. Skeat, referring to this origin of the word, compares Lowland Scotch yankee, signifying a sharp, clever, forward woman; yankee, meaning an agile girl, an incessant talker, also a smart stroke, a great falsehood, the fundamental idea being that of quick motion.

Webster intimates that it may be "a corruption of Jankin, a diminutive of John, a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York;" but this is rejected by Skeat as looking "very like pure invention."

According to Yomiuri, one of the leading papers of Tokio, the United States and Japan have reached some kind of an agreement, although the date of its ratification is uncertain. It was thought that something might be done about it during the visit of the American fleet. Peace and the integrity of the Chinese territory are supposed to be the principal matters involved.

CATHEART'S STATISTICS.

In a great speech delivered in the British Parliament, Lord Macaulay said: "Statistics are like expert witnesses, whose services may be secured by any party able and willing to pay for and use them. If it should be asserted that a certain village of fifteen hundred souls is an unhealthy place, as evidenced by the death, officially certified, of one hundred and fifty persons during the past year, an unthinking person, taking these appalling figures as a verity, would accept the assertion at par; but if it were explained that one hundred and forty-five of these persons came to their end in a general conflagration, and that the other five died of old age, would he find any difficulty in declaring the maligned village to be a healthy place?"

Mr. Cathcart, in fulsome self-praise of his ability as a prosecutor, which has been feebly echoed by the afternoon papers, produces certain statistics to show that the convictions secured by him, during his term of office as County Attorney, exceed that of any prosecutor, during a like period of time, for a number of years past. He neglects to state, however, that a considerable number of the convictions, for which he claims credit, were secured by the present Attorney-General and his deputies, and by Attorney-General Peters and his able staff, notably by Mr. Prosser, who in January, 1907, convicted sixty-eight Chinese of gambling, after a hotly-contested trial; and that a very large number of his so-called convictions were obtained on pleas of guilty, while others were cases in which the parties had been convicted and fined in the police court, taking an appeal to the circuit court merely for the purpose of obtaining time within which to raise the money to pay the fines, imposed by the lower court, and, having done that, withdrew their appeals to the higher court.

Moreover, the increased percentage of convictions, during Cathcart's term of office, may be accounted for—and in view of the fact that Cathcart, as County Attorney, has never attended upon a grand jury, nor otherwise initiated criminal prosecutions—must be accounted for, owing to the increased efficiency and vigilance of the Sheriff's office during the past two years, Iaukea's administration of the police department showing fifty per cent. more arrests and convictions than were obtained under the Brown regime.

While no issue has been made of Cathcart's ability, the fact about the business is, that during his twenty-two months in office, he has not prosecuted more than ten contested felony cases, nor more than fifty misdemeanor cases—the sort of petty offenses that are frequently disposed of in the police court at the rate of half a dozen before luncheon.

These statements may be readily verified by any disinterested person who may care to investigate the matter.

Mr. Cathcart's stained glass statistics may soften, but can not obscure the light.

LIQUOR MEN ATTACK HUGHES.

The Liquor Dealers' Association has decided to make a special fight against John Hughes, Republican candidate for the Senate. This course has been taken because the Association know that they can not handle Hughes in their own interest.

Hughes is not a prohibitionist, nor a radical upon the liquor question; but in the last Legislature he took strong ground against the combination of saloon and brothel, which flourished under the Brown-Vida regime, and was a strong supporter of the passage of the present liquor law, which is pronounced by Mr. Woolley and others who have made a study of the subject to be the best license law ever drawn.

The liquor men are restive under the restrictions of the present law, and are working for its repeal and an increase in the number of saloons. The more saloons the more booze will be consumed; the more booze the more money for the liquor dealers—Hughes can not be handled—consequently he is to be defeated.

If the Anti-Saloon League and the Civic Federation and the Y. W. C. T. U. really men business, their members will take the field bright and early this morning and exert their personal influence in favor of "Honest John Hughes," who can not be bribed or browbeaten from the path of duty as he sees it. If the estimable ladies and gentlemen who form these organizations do not do this, they are liable to have their work for the last two years brought to naught, for "money talks," and the liquor dealers have money and plenty of it, and are going to spend it to down Hughes.

WHAT TALKS LOUDER THAN MONEY IS MEN! If the men—and women—who take a special interest in the curbing of the saloon and minimizing the drink evil, will personally go to the polls and work for John Hughes today, they can elect him in spite of the booze dealers' money. If they do not do this, and Hughes is defeated, they will have themselves to thank for it.

The Advertiser takes pleasure in publishing this morning Mr. Hughes' declaration of principles on the liquor question.

All good citizens should give his candidacy a special boost.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IS REQUIRED.

As a result of the voting today it is hoped that the Republican party will find itself more firmly in power in this Territory than it has ever been. The best interests of the Territory require such a result. With the exception of one, the Republican party has presented a list of candidates worthy of solid support, whose election will be for the betterment of conditions in this country.

Delegate Kubio has earned the right to expect a majority greater than that ever given him. To defeat him would be the height of folly. It would be neither good business nor good politics.

The election of Republicans to the Legislature to assist Governor Frear is demanded for the sake of harmony in government at this time when the Territory is on the eve of a period of advanced prosperity. Man for man, the Republican candidates for the House and Senate are preferable in most ways. The Advertiser believes that they are better fitted to legislate intelligently than the candidates of either of the opposition parties, and able to better grasp the situation and take advantage of the opportunities that will be offered.

John C. Lane should receive the solid support of the Republican party in his candidacy for Mayor of the City and County. Apparently well substantiated reports are to the effect that a deal has been made whereby certain votes, supposed to be controlled by the Cathcart wing, are to be thrown to Achi in return for what votes Achi can give Cathcart for County Attorney. The Advertiser has reason to believe that such a deal has been made. There is all the more person to be elected to the responsible position which the Advertiser believes the support due him.

The Advertiser looks forward to the success of the Republican party today, including the defeat of John W. Cathcart, to lose whom will be a party gain.

THE COMING MILITARY.

The assignment of 800 and more United States cavalry to Honolulu to remain indefinitely; the near arrival of a company of engineers; the assignment of coast artillery here as soon as the Diamond Head fort mounts its guns; and the doubling of the garrison at Fort Shafter, for which new buildings are to be provided, reminds the public forcibly that Honolulu is in the way of becoming a garrison town. Before long the soldier will be as familiar in the city streets as the sailor was in old whaling days.

This influx of the military is going to help business, for, as a rule, soldiers in garrison spend generously for creature comforts. Another benefit will be that the soldiers here, as their time expires, will leave a certain percentage of their numbers in our permanent population. That has been the case with every command in service since the coming, at Camp McKinley, in 1898, of the regiment of engineers. With soldiers as well as civilians, a year or two in Hawaii creates the wish to stay; and the fine, strapping young fellows who settle here are worth having.

A large military establishment attracts tourists. That is the case, particularly, at Old Point Comfort, Va., near Fortress Monroe. West Point is a fashionable center and the Presidio is not least among the vested attractions of San Francisco. When the forts and the navy yard are completed and manned, Honolulu will find that it has gained a new fascination to mainland society.

THE VOTERS WILL DECIDE.

The County Attorney issue will be decided today by the voters of Oahu. The facts concerning the official and business career of John W. Cathcart, which the Advertiser has considered it its duty to lay before the public, and the answers to the charges made by Mr. Cathcart, have been given full publicity. Today it is for the voters to decide whether John W. Cathcart is or is not a fit person to be elected to the responsible position which the Advertiser believes he has misused.

In this matter the Advertiser places its reliance on the thoughtful, sober vote of the majority, which has never yet failed to cast its vote on the side of right and for candidates worthy of support where moral issues are involved.

A. D. Castro, J. C. Cohen, Kamanoula, E. A. C. Long and Robert Shingle are safe men to elect to the House from the Fourth. They constitute a strong working body of good Republicans and good citizens.

The Advertiser began the campaign with some stuff about eliminating buncombe. This morning it says Cathcart's defeat is "admitted by the majority of the Republican party leaders." The statement comes near being worse than buncombe. The party leaders do not admit anything of the kind. They predict his election and some of them even go so far as to predict that he is likely to be one of two or three who will lead the ticket. The Advertiser has a right to make its own predictions, but in putting them in the mouths of "a majority of the Republican leaders" it is guilty of misrepresentation.—The Star.

The Star must have heard from the leaders officially. The Advertiser's advances are unofficial.

There is no sound reason why the Republican straight ticket, with the exception of the nominee for County Attorney, should not be elected. Kubio is one of the team that has done much for Hawaii and is capable of doing more; the nominees for the Senate and House are needed to sustain the administration of Governor Frear; the Republican candidates for supervisor and the Republican nominee for Mayor are incontestably the best men; and all the party nominees for county offices, with the one exception of the County Attorney, are desirable officials. Nothing can be gained by defeating them, and much may be lost.

The Star continues to make its erroneous statement that the Advertiser's opposition to Cathcart came of his appointment of Brown. As this paper said nothing on the subject when that appointment was made, and as the Star itself is the only daily that then criticised it, our asterisk contemporary would do well to treat that matter with a burst of silence and go to Cathcart for another issue.

Robert Shingle is one of the best names on the legislative ticket. He will be needed in the House where issues of finance are always coming up and where skill is required in settling them. As a financial expert Mr. Shingle will find plenty to do.

It is getting along time for Marston Campbell to dynamite some rain or for the water works department to buy Mort-Oat a white suit.

Actually, Deputy County Attorney A. M. Brown has been heard to speak disparagingly of the legal attainments of Carlos Long.

The business men haven't thought it worth while yet to garnish any of the expected profits from the political libel suits.

A ticket, like a chain, is sometimes no stronger than its weakest link.

KEARSAGE LOSES MAST IN GALE

TOKIO, October 17.—The Kokumin's special correspondent on board the American flagship Connecticut sent a wireless message, which was received at the Shihomaki station at 5:10 a. m. The message runs as follows:

The fleet encountered a northeasterly typhoon in the north of Luzon early on the morning of the 12th. In the afternoon the wind increased in power and the seas became higher. The distance between the ships was doubled, keeping at 800 yards, but the line was considerably shaken and its speed much reduced. Heavy seas washed the decks and the conditions were indescribable for a time.

On the morning of the 13th the Virginia, the New Jersey and Wisconsin lost their port boats. The foremost of the Kearsage was broken, but repairs were immediately executed. Gunner William Fuller of the Rhode Island was unfortunately washed overboard from the afterdeck and drowned. Gladson, a bluejacket of the Minnesota, was also washed overboard but saved by means of a life-buoy skillfully thrown from

the Vermont following, because boats could not be lowered in the heavy sea. The fourth section advanced ahead, and on the night of the 12th reduced its speed, steaming east, and fell behind. The main body maintained the prearranged course in the face of violent head winds.

On the afternoon of the 13th there blew a strong easterly gale, but the sea was not so high. The weather cleared up on the 14th, and the fleet advanced at a speed of ten knots, and the fourth section attempted to catch up the main body.

Having met such unexpected weather the fleet will be unable to enter Yokohama before the 18th.

The Yankton, in spite of the gale and heavy sea, was a little ahead of the fleet on the 14th. One Mannelich, a bluejacket of the Illinois, was washed overboard but saved by the Kentucky.

On the 15th the weather was fine. Gunner Bendix Johnson died of heart disease and his remains were committed to the deep. On the 16th the fleet mourned this sad event by hoisting their flags at half-mast.

CAPTAIN CASTNER TO BUILD CAVALRY CANTONMENT

Captain Humphrey, depot quartermaster, U. S. A., has received a cable request from Washington for information concerning the number of army wagons, mules and teamsters available in Honolulu for the use of Captain Castner, constructing quartermaster, U. S. A., who will come to Honolulu to supervise the construction of the quarters and stables for the Fifth Cavalry detachment ordered here.

The cablegram does not state when Captain Castner is to arrive, but Captain Humphrey thinks he will be a passenger on the November transport from San Francisco.

Whether the cavalry is to be located at Lihalehua or near Fort Shafter is a matter on which Captain Humphrey has no information at present, the same cablegram stating that the cantonment is to be located "in the vicinity of Honolulu." He is also asked to furnish information as to the tentage he has on hand, but no other materials, and it is likely that the cavalry will be camped out in temporary structures. This would indicate the early arrival of the troops of the Fifth.

JIMMY BRITT LOSES IN LONDON

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

LONDON, November 3.—Jimmy Britt was beaten in his fight here last night with Summers, who got the decision in the tenth round.

MANILA, October 31.—The American battleship fleet arrived at Olongapo today.

AMOY, November 1.—Admiral Emory gave a reception yesterday, on board the flagship Louisiana, to the Chinese officials.

PEKING, October 31.—The presence of warships at Amoy is virtually ignored by this government.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Following are the Inter-Collegiate football scores: Stanford-Nevada, 28 to 0; Vancouver-Berkeley, 3 to 0; Harvard-Brown, 6 to 2; Oregon-Idaho, 26 to 21.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The following scores resulted in the football games today: West Point 0, Princeton 0; Carlisle Indians 16, Annapolis 6.

BERLIN, October 31.—Emperor William has refused to accept the resignation of Chancellor von Buelow.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Mr. Taft will end his campaign in Ohio Monday, and Mr. Bryan will speak in Kansas, getting home in time to vote.

Chairman Connor of the Democratic Committee claims that Bryan will have a plurality in New York of 40,000, and that Chanler will carry the State for Governor by 100,000.

AMOY, November 2.—Three thousand sailors were ashore yesterday. The luncheon given by the Chinese officials was restricted to the reception grounds in fear of cholera. Admiral Sah of the Chinese navy entertained Admiral Emory.

KOBE, November 2.—The San Francisco business men who are here as guests of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce are enthusiastic over their reception. They have been touring the Inland Sea.

HONGKONG, November 2.—Twenty-six shops have been looted and one hundred arrests made as a result of the anti-Japanese boycott, the rioters favoring its continuance.

SEOUL, November 2.—The thirteenth division of Japanese troops is returning home. This indicates the end of the revolt.

BERLIN, November 2.—It is reported that Foreign Secretary Von Schoen has tendered his resignation.